

RUMORS THAT WAR WILL BE RENEWED

Cause Great Excitement in John Bull's Island.

SPANISH FLEET ORDERED

In Readiness and Canaries Forts Manned

IS SOLEMNLY REPORTED

Carlisle Rugsbaw Again Rises Up-Progress of Peace-Washington Discredits Talk of Trouble.

London, Nov. 15.—The rumors circulated here yesterday that the American fleet was on the point of starting for Europe caused great excitement in commercial circles.

The Graphic says this morning: "The Spanish Trans-Atlantic fleet has been ordered to be prepared for a renewal of hostilities, and the forts in the Canary Islands are being rapidly manned."

CARLIST UPRISING PREDICTED.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"A leading Carlist tells me he will be astonished if a formidable rising does not occur in Spain within a month after the peace treaty is signed. The Carlists have abundant supplies of money, my informant says, and only something unexpected can prevent the uprising. This appears to agree with the news that Don Carlos has succeeded in raising an important loan in London and in Paris, and that wealthy Carlist families are insuring their property against war risks."

"I questioned a prominent official at the Spanish war office today on the subject and he told me he was well aware of the Carlist activity but that the government was even more ready than the Carlists. The bulk of the actual standing army of Spain, he said, is now occupying Aragon, the Basque provinces and north Catalonia. There is a larger number of troops under the colors than the law authorized in ordinary times, the government having decided that this is necessary to preserve internal order. During the last two months, still according to my informant, the government has greatly increased its war material and has replaced most of the artillery and ammunition sent to the West Indies. My own opinion is, however, that the Spanish people will not tolerate a Carlist rising, because civil war would only complete Spain's ruin."

GENERAL MERRIAM'S GUESS.

San Francisco, Nov. 15.—Major General Merriam is quoted as saying: "It would not surprise me to see that the negotiation between the United States and Spain have been broken off. If the work of the commission has proved fruitless it means a renewal of the war. If Spain refuses to accede to our demands it will show that she has substantial hope of assistance of European intervention. Should Germany take a hand in this matter England will follow suit and then I look for France to put her finger in the pie."

AS PROGNOSTICATED IN MADRID.

Madrid, Nov. 15.—According to semi-official statements here, the Spanish peace commissioners will maintain their present attitude in regard to the Philippine Islands and will certainly not accept the conditions of the United States. Further, if the discussion does not return to the limits of the protocol, as viewed by the Spaniards, the Spanish government will have decided in spite of contrary reports, not to sign a treaty of peace. It is also learned from the same source that the complete accord prevails between the Spanish government and its peace commissioners.

A SHREWD SPANISH GUESS.

The Imperialist, commenting upon the loan which the Spanish government is said to have raised in London, says:

"Evidently the English are abetting an outbreak of a civil war in Spain with the object of securing additional territory at Gibraltar. The Americans employ the same methods to become masters of Cuba."

WASHINGTON NOT WORRYING.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The officials of the state department do not expect that tomorrow's meeting of the peace commissioners in Paris will be the last. On the other hand, it is not expected that the Spaniards will come in with an unconditional acceptance of our last demand. Still, substantial progress may be regarded as having been achieved if the Spaniards show a disposition to discuss in any phase the question of the Philippines to the United States, even in connection with a move to withdraw from the island.

The amount of the loan is not the principal point of difference between the two sides. Inquiry has been made into the character of the projectors of the remarkable scheme for the purchase of the Philippines for the sum of \$100,000,000. The result has been to show that they are irreconcilable parties, and it is scarcely to be doubted that the project was being put forward as a means of enhancing the price which the Spaniards may demand for the relinquishment of the Philippines. In other words, the Spaniards might claim satisfaction for demanding a sum as large as \$200,000,000 if they could point to the fact that a syndicate stood ready to pay double that price for the islands. However, this has not led to any modification of the American demands, as far as was learned, and it is probable that several sessions of the joint commission will be consumed in bargaining over the amount of money to be paid over on account of the Philippines.

TROOPS CAN'T COME HOME YET.

Great pressure is being brought upon the war department to have the volunteer troops now in the Philippines return to this country. Nearly every state that has troops stationed at Manila has asked, through its governor or representatives in congress, that these troops be sent home. This pressure comes through the relatives and friends of the volunteers and is exerted by the officers who have been writing home. Some of these letters, published in

the state papers at the homes of the enlisted men, have created a wave of sympathy for the volunteers in far off Manila. While they do not recant very great hardships, except among those who are ill, they do show that the life is very obnoxious and that the duty of policing the city of Manila and remaining inactive, is very disagreeable.

It is said at the war department that there is no way of relieving these troops from duty in the Philippines at the present time. The uncertain conditions that exist in the island of Luzon make it utterly impossible to get along with a smaller number than are stationed there at present. General Otis has been asked to cable if troops could be spared and has replied in the negative.

The great demand that has been made for the muster out of volunteer regiments or individual members of such regiments will form the basis of a strong recommendation in the annual message of the president for an increase in the regular army. This new force will be needed to take the place of the volunteers who desire to return home and leave the service.

SPAIN DARE NOT WITHDRAW.

Attorney General Griggs and Secretary Bliss were not present at today's cabinet meeting, having left with Mr. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, to attend the banquet tonight by the New York Chamber of Commerce. The meeting occupied less time than usual. Administration officials did not share the opinion expressed in some quarters that the Paris peace commission will fall in its efforts to agree upon a treaty. This opinion is not based upon any specific information received from Paris, but rather upon the fact that by withdrawing from the conference Spain has nothing to gain and all to lose. It is undoubtedly true that should the Spaniards adopt this course they would sacrifice the indemnity this government is now disposed to grant, and would also precipitate trouble for themselves all along the line. The United States would undoubtedly immediately take forcible possession of the entire Philippine group and at once enter upon a military and naval campaign, which would end only upon an unconditional surrender of whatever territory this government might see fit to demand. It is believed that the United States at this time would consent to a cash payment of from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 rather than to renew the war, but the longer a final settlement is delayed the smaller will be the indemnity. In any event, the president is determined to have the necessary prolongation of the negotiations and, it is believed, has so indicated to our peace commissioners.

ONLY A QUESTION OF MONEY.

Paris, Nov. 15.—The Spaniards declare that their refusal to sign a treaty based upon Philippine terms thus far suggested by the United States is irrevocable. They say that they do not and cannot view the taking of the Philippines as anything else than a wanton ravishment of their possessions, unless it is accompanied by a financial consideration of appreciable amount.

Therefore, the turn of events in the peace conference depends upon the purpose of the willingness of the American commissioners to extend their financial terms.

Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines is being claimed by the Spaniards chiefly as a means to obtain financial relief if possible. It is almost a pure matter of money now. If the amount be large enough to abrogate the Spanish government from possible charges by their creditors that the collection of the Spanish debt is impossible, the Spanish government will be able to pay the Philippine debt or pay Spain its face amount in cash, the Spaniards would sign. This view is new in the quarters where it now prevails. Time has been required for the American commissioners to get little if any diplomatic jockeying and that their final attitude may be found identical with their first.

If they have not already done so, the Spanish commissioners will ultimately advise the United States that they must permit any controversy as to the binding character of the mortgage resting upon the revenues of the Philippines to pay the so-called Philippine debt. Tenacious adherence to this claim would set up on the Spanish side an economic under which no treaty would be signed which did not stipulate that the Philippine revenues should pay the Philippine debt. In such event, the Americans would probably claim that the Philippine debt of \$100,000,000 amounts to \$20,000,000 in gold, of which about \$10,000,000 has been employed in fighting the United States, leaving less than \$10,000,000 chargeable in gold to the Philippines. In deed, the United States would doubtless contend that even the reduced amount was used in fighting the Spanish war, and subject to the Spanish claim that it is a fair charge against the Americans.

Trouble would arise, however, before that stage is reached, as the Spanish commissioners will undoubtedly inform the Americans that the latter have no right to exact a schedule of Spain's expenditures or any information regarding the destination of the money secured on these loans.

A Spaniard who is posted as to the exact status of affairs informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Spanish commissioners would take their stand at tomorrow's session, although he thought it possible that they might finally decide to continue the discussion except within the limits of Spain's construction of the protocol.

THE TIME LIMIT ON CUBA.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—The government has renewed and strengthened its determination that the Spanish evacuation of Cuba and the American occupation shall not be deferred beyond January 1 next. This conclusion has been communicated to the Spanish government within the last few days, in answer to an urgent request that the date of evacuation be put off because of the large number of Spaniards remaining on the island, who, it was represented, could not be moved before January 1.

Not being a subject which could be treated by the commissioners at Paris or at Havana, the request of the Spanish government was forwarded to a Washington through the French embassy, which also forwarded by the refusal of this government to put off the date of assuming American control.

AUTONOMY IS DEMANDED.

Spain Provinces Like the Self-Government Idea.

Madrid, Nov. 15.—The Catalonian delegation which, in conjunction with delegations representing the other provinces of Spain, demands the de-centralization of the government, has handed to the queen regent a message setting forth the aspirations of the province and demanding local autonomy, the government continuing to exercise the functions relating to political unity and international relations.

BRECKINRIDGE TELLS SOME GOOD STORIES

He Roasts Red Tape and the "Little Naval Cadet."

IT WAS JEHOVAH'S WAR

And Not Even Shafter Could Queer the Contest.

Washington, Nov. 15.—General Breckinridge continued his testimony before the war investigating commission today. His testimony today dealt with the campaign in Cuba and the transportation of troops to that island. He had, he said, come to Cuba as an inspector general, arriving at Tampa on the 10th of June. He had observed casually the preparation for the disembarkation of troops before the expedition left and had concluded that they were quite inadequate.

"I made no report, however," he said, "as General Miles was on the ground and could observe for himself."

Continuing he said that there was no preparation for landing in the face of an enemy other than that which the navy might furnish. So far as he had observed there were only two lighters and two scows secured on behalf of the army before the departure from Tampa. It was his understanding, however, that the army and the navy were to co-operate in this expedition.

A LITTLE NAVAL CADET.

Speaking of the control of authority on the transports he said the masters of the vessels did not respond as promptly as might have been desired.

"True," he said, "there was a little naval cadet on board each of the vessels but he had no authority. An actual naval officer of the quartermaster's department on each vessel would have been better. What was needed was prompt communication between the commanding officer and the vessel, and the masters of the transports did not respond very promptly."

He was questioned at some length concerning the conduct of the campaign in front of Santiago and replied that the result was what had been expected. It would be. Everything there, he said, was strained to get men on board and consequently there was comparatively little effort to secure equipment. While he knew nothing definitely of the plans of the campaign he was sure there was a plan. He was quite certain from a conversation he had had with General Miles that he had a plan, though he did not say that this was the plan carried into effect.

"Of course," suggested Governor Beaver, "Santiago was the goal of the campaign."

"Certainly. The fact was published so extensively in the newspapers that many of the men on board the vessels would not accept this information as to the destination as correct."

PLAIN ROAST ON SHAFTER.

Asked as to his opinion of the result of the campaign, he said he was not sure it was consistent with the character of the men who conducted. "What was to be expected from the limitations of General Shafter. I think it would have been different if General Miles had been in command—that it would have been more satisfactory. He said he thought it was more of the spark and genius of command than any man in the army, and I am sure that if he had had charge he would have been in the front rank."

LORD OF HOSTS VS. TORAL'S NERVE.

Ex-Governor Woodbury suggested that the battle in front of San Juan had been fought and the victory won. General Breckinridge in reply said the victory had been won "when General Toral's nerve gave out." This, he continued, had been the war of all others when success had been won in its earliest stages. He believed that the war was the most successful one of the war. This wonderful success was due to his supervision. The time for the battle was, however, short enough. Yet, it must be remembered that the distance between the battle and the victory was less than half a day's march, but while he considered the result as a matter of course, he was sure that he had felt that General Shafter was above criticism in the conduct of the campaign.

LORD BERSERFER TO THE POINT.

He could not believe the result was a miracle, but he ascribed the outcome to the fact that the army was one which was capable of meeting the crisis. "No matter how it was tangled up," he said, "it went to victory."

He had at the time quoted Lord Bessford when he said to his army upon a certain occasion: "I have led you into a devil of a fix and it is now your duty to fight like hell to get me out of it." He was sure at least that he engaged in this war had acted with zeal and every man had done the best of which he was capable and he had never seen a war in which there was not criticism at the close of it.

HIS OCCUPATION GONE.

General Breckinridge spoke of the inspector general's office as having been annihilated by the order requiring the reports of subordinate in that office to be made to the adjutant general and when he discovered that this was so he went into the field, as offering the only arena in which he could be of real service. He had intended to say, in effect: "There is the end in my office; do not be too sure with it."

"General Sanger was there; he, too, is from Michigan. I thought he could take control of the office if it was desired; but he did not remain."

Continuing his testimony bearing upon the inspector general's office he said that his criticism of the change was based on the fact that it deprived the central authority of securing information and as a consequence the office was practically useless.

"The order had the effect of cutting the umbilical cord," he said, "and no communication was not good." As a result of the change, when he asked for facts in the office to include in his report he had failed to find any there.

CONGRESSIONAL STINGINESS.

Resuming his remarks of a more general character, General Breckinridge expressed the opinion that there had not been enough fighting to obscure other results

common to war. He thought the evils which had been experienced were inevitable under our American system. He commended this system against Shafter, did, and said the volunteer soldier must always suffer the worst of the consequences.

"If the regular stands up under it better than the volunteer it is only because he has had time to adjust himself to the unfavorable conditions."

He traced all the trouble to the want of preparation, and mobilization in time of peace and that, in turn, to the failure of congress to appropriate the necessary money for reforms.

Replying to a question from Mr. Woodbury as to whether, in his opinion, the system, he thought the government had done far better in its conduct of the war than anybody had expected and just about one-fourth as well as it should have done."

IN THE TENT OF SHAFTER.

General McCook asked General Breckinridge if he had visited General Shafter in the tent, when the latter was ill at Santiago, and General Breckinridge replied that he had done so.

"Did he then offer the command of the army to you, as has been reported in the press?"

General Breckinridge replied: "I very much regret that I cannot answer this question. You should ask General Shafter. Such a conversation as occurred between General Shafter and myself on that occasion is not of a character to be spoken of lightly. I fall to see how a reply from me would promote the object of your inquiry. You must ask him whether or not he offered me what he may have thought of doing. If General Shafter has not repeated the conversation I ought not to do so."

"As a matter of fact, he did not turn the command over to you?" suggested General Wood, to which General Breckinridge responded:

"No, he did not and I do not think there is any impropriety in my saying that he could not have done so."

With this the matter was allowed to drop.

THE CAMP THOMAS SINKS.

Dr. Weaver questioned General Breckinridge about the condition of the sinks at Camp Thomas when the troops left there, saying that it had been represented to the commission that some 3,000 of them had been found to be uncovered. The general replied that he did not know of the sinks and that he did not know of the sinks and that he did not know of the sinks.

When the general was asked if he had been told that the sinks were uncovered, he replied that he had been told that the sinks were uncovered, but that he did not know of the sinks.

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COLORED TROOPS AS BAD AS SPANIARDS

Atrocious Murders Reported From Santiago.

LOCAL POLICE ATTACKED

Four Cubans are Killed and Several Wounded.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 15.—An incident occurred last night at San Luis, about 15 miles north of Santiago, which caused a great deal of ill feeling among the Cubans and considerable annoyance among the United States military officers here.

All the colored regiments are encamped in the neighborhood of San Luis. They were sent there virtually to get them out of the way, because of the difficulty experienced in managing them. The colored officers seem to have little or no control over their men, and officers and privates are often seen drinking together, with arms around each other's necks and behaving in other ways not calculated to inspire respect for the American troops among the Cubans.

It was not expected that the colored soldiers could do much harm in the San Luis district, which was chosen on that principle. The trouble began last evening in an attempt to arrest two soldiers for abusing a Cuban workman and stealing his hog. The outrage was committed on the Normas sugar plantation. Lieutenant Joseph Ferrer, chief of the 2nd Wood's guards, and that section, a Spaniard, but a Cuban sympathizer, and a man whom General Wood knew to be able and courageous, attempted to make the arrests.

The soldiers, who belonged to the Ninth Immunes, escaped. Soon after 9 o'clock men, wearing the uniform of the United States army, attacked the house where Lieutenant Ferrer was and kept up a regular fusillade, killing Lieutenant Ferrer, Antonio Roman, an old man, Emilio Betancur, a boy of 17, and a baby, and wounding several others. Two soldiers were killed in the shooting. When the news reached Santiago, General Wood was at dinner. He immediately sent to the signal office, where Chief Signal Officer Brady took charge of the key.

For four hours dispatches were sent and received. The colored soldiers were denied that in spite of all the evidence to the contrary. After an unsatisfactory attempt to get the facts of the case over the wires, General Wood adjourned his inquiry until this morning, when he left on a special train for San Luis.

The American officials here learned the day with no little anxiety. At 8 o'clock they returned, reporting that after a long investigation he had come to the conclusion that all the colored regiments were more or less mixed up in the affair. He has offered \$1,000 reward for the names of the men who did the shooting, and before leaving San Luis he read the colored a copy of a severe lecture for denying last night that their men were implicated.

Eye witnesses to the affair, who arrived here during the course of the day, say that two men who were wounded are expected to die. The investigation among them is all the soldiers belonged to the Ninth Immunes. Lieutenant Ferrer behaved most pluckily, and even when dying he ordered his men to defend themselves. He was shot while outside his house and trying to persuade the crowd to disperse.

It seems that the soldiers had been drinking in the town and that a crowd of them was easily got together to make the attack.

The independent calls upon General Wood to relieve General Exner of his command, claiming that he is "absolutely incompetent." The paper says also that it is contrary to all justice to send here as an army of occupation the out-throats and murderers, who, ever since they came, have acted worse than the Spaniards ever did. These men are so bad that they have been sent to a fortress town where they are to be kept in custody in butchery and slaughter worse than even the Cubans have been accustomed to.

As the night approached the popular feeling of indignation here intensified and General Wood's arrival was eagerly awaited.

DREYFUS' HEALTH IS GOOD

He Has Been Notified to Prepare His Defense.

Paris, Nov. 15.—The ministry of the colonies has received a cable dispatch saying Dreyfus is in good health.

The decision of the court of cassation to inform the prisoner that the revision proceedings have commenced and notifying him to prepare his defense is very significant, as it has hitherto been generally admitted that no revision should be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings.

Questions will now be drafted and posed to Dreyfus, who will formulate his replies.

Information as to the decision of the court ought to reach Dreyfus on the 15th of December, three days after the news was imparted to him. Dreyfus was so overcome with joy that she was unable to utter a word.

The Courier du Soir says that M. Caragiani, former minister of war, and M. De Brouckere, one of the most violent opponents of Dreyfus, were called upon by the premier, M. Dupuy, today and asked him not to execute the decision of the court of cassation, so as to notify Dreyfus to prepare his defense.

M. Dupuy refused to comply with their request, whereupon they threatened to make an intervention in the chamber.

The Courier du Soir says: "The court of cassation has decided, in principle, to demand the production of the secret dossier, though the formal views have not been taken."

De Longue asserts that the court of cassation has decided to impart to the revision of Dreyfus the text of the deposition of the various witnesses of war, the letters of Camille Ferdinand Walsen Esterhazy, seized by the court, and the expert dossier, if the latter is produced.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Weather For Wichita Today:

Fair; warmer; southerly winds

Wichita, Wednesday, November 16, 1898

Sun—Rises 6:47; Sets 4:43.

Moon—Sets 7:15

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Rumors of War's Renewal

War Investigation Continues

Colored Troops Give Trouble

Bryan Gets Into Type Again

2. Cuba's Financial Situation

Report on the Maria Teresa

Turks Evacuate Crete

3. Wichita Livestock Market

Bishop Doane's Views on War

Measuring the Earth's Shape

5. Ovation to Gov. Stanley

Masons Are at Labor

Proposed Canning Factory

6. Shops May Come Here

Diphtheria Under Control

9. Color Line in Cuba

In the chamber of deputies today, M. Antide Boyer, Radical-Socialist, in moving the extension of the law of 1887 to military prisoners, by which the latter would have the privilege of legal assistance during preliminary examinations, aroused an uproar by asking that if the motion was adopted, it should be applicable to Colonel Plaquart, who, he said, is being prosecuted on charges known to be false.

This called forth numerous noisy protests from the Centerists and Rightists, and the minister of war, M. De Freycinet, contended that the governor of Paris, General Zurlinden, had acted in accordance with the law in dealing with Colonel Plaquart. At the same time, M. De Freycinet adopted the motion and the debate on it proceeded.

H. B. ECKHAM ARRESTED

Alleged Embezzler, Formerly of Kansas, Caught in New Mexico.

Topoka, Kan., Nov. 15.—United States Marshal Sterns has received a telegram from Albuquerque, N. M., notifying him of the arrest of H. B. Eckham, formerly of the firm of Nadeau & Co., of Nadeau, Kan., who is wanted for the alleged embezzlement of \$40,000. It is alleged that Eckham before disappearing some time ago borrowed \$5,000 each from four Kansas banks in cash, as he said, making change and cashing checks for the Indians. He next visited several Indian reservations and secured \$50,000 in government checks, which he exchanged for bills of large denominations. He is said also to have taken \$1,000 from the firm's store and the postoffice at Nadeau.

A reward of \$5,000 was offered for his arrest.

MRS. FELTON EMPHASIZES

Her Speech Which Led to Editor Manley's Troubles.

Atlanta, Nov. 15.—Mrs. W. H. Felton, whose speech brought forth Editor Manley's reply in his Wilmington paper, replying eventually in the negro edition of the paper, the North Carolina City, is at her home near Charlotte, N. C., where she is recovering from the effects of a severe cold. Concerning statements that Mr. Manley's editorial was written in reply to her address before the Georgia agricultural society at Tybee, nearly two years ago, Mrs. Felton today repeated portions of the speech and made some sensational statements in confirmation of her views.

In addressing the farmers at Tybee, she said:

"The crying need of women on farms is security in their lives and homes."

"It is a disgrace in a free country when rape and violence are a public reproach and the best part of God's creation are so degraded and afraid to be left alone in their homes."

"With due respect to your politics, I say that when you take the negro into your embrace on election day to control his vote and use liquor to befuddle his brain and make him believe he is your man and brother, when you honey-suckle him with promises of money and favor, you are doing him wrong and you are doing wrong to the white man."

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